

REMARKS**Claim Amendment**

Claims 32-38 and 40 are cancelled.

Claim 20 has been amended to recite that the polymer mixture employed in step (a) comprises a vinyl-containing sulfonic acid and a vinyl-containing phosphonic acid. This amendment is supported by the disclosure on page 25, lines 11-16 (high phosphonic acid content results in good conductivity) and page 34, lines 1-6 (polyvinyl-phosphonic acid at least 10% by weight). Claim 20 is further amended to recite that the polymerization of vinyl-containing acids present in the swollen membrane results in an interpenetrating network of polymers. This amendment is supported by the disclosure on page 24, lines 25-27. Claim 20 is also amended to recite that the conductivity of the inventive membrane at temperatures of 160°C is at least 0.001 S/cm. This amendment is supported by the disclosure on page 34, lines 1-6.

Claims 30 has been amended to recite the term “polyvinyl-containing sulphonic acid” instead of the term “polyvinylsulphonic acid”. This amendment is supported by an observation obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that a vinyl-*containing* acid polymerizes into a polyvinyl-*containing* acid.

New Claims 41-43 have been added. New Claims 41-43 are drawn to the specific embodiments of the membranes disclosed on page 27, lines 26-28 of the English translation.

New Claims 44-46 have been added. New Claims 44-46 are drawn to the specific embodiments of the membranes disclosed on page 28, lines 1-5 of the English translation.

New Claims 47-49 have been added. New Claims 47-49 are drawn to the specific embodiments of the membranes disclosed on page 32, line 34 through page 33, lines 1-4 of the English translation.

New independent Claim 50 has been added. New Claim 50 is based on Claim 20 as amended (see description of support above) and further recites that product obtained in step (c) comprises from 0.5% to 99% by weight of polyvinyl-sulfonic acid (see page 32, line 35 of the English translation) and between 20% and 95% by weight of polyvinyl-phosphonic acid (see page 33, lines 1-2).

Applicants' Correction of Previously Made Statements

In their response to an Office Action filed on November 11, 2007, Applicants stated, referring to U.S. 6,607,856 ("Suzuki"):

... nothing in Suzuki teaches or suggests the use of *in situ* polymerization of monomer within a polymer matrix.

In making this statement, Applicants inadvertently failed to appreciate the teachings of Example 18 of Suzuki (column 29, lines 44-64). Applicants regret any confusion this may have caused. This error was made without deceptive intent.

Applicants' Invention

Applicants' invention is a proton-conducting electrolyte membrane obtained by a method recited in Claim 20, as amended. The steps include swelling a polymer film with a liquid comprising a vinyl-containing sulphonic acid and vinyl-containing phosphonic acid, and polymerizing the vinyl-containing sulphonic acid and vinyl-containing phosphonic acid present in the liquid introduced in step a), thereby forming an interpenetrating network. The recited lower limit on the percent weight of vinyl-containing phosphonic acid ensure that the intrinsic conductivity of the inventive membrane at 160°C is at least 0.001 S/cm. (See page 34, lines 1-6.)

In other words, the process steps recited in the base claims result in well-defined material features (percent weight of vinyl-containing phosphonic acid, an interpenetrating network of polyvinyl-phosphonic acid and the polymer). These material features, in turn, confer unexpected advantages on the proton-conducting electrolyte membrane obtained by the method recited in the base claims that could not have been predicted based on the cited references.

Double Patenting

The Examiner *provisionally* rejected Claims 20-26, 28-31 as being unpatentable over Claims 16-22, 24-29 of co-pending U.S. App. No. 10/506,387.

Applicants note that this is a provisional double patenting (obviousness-type) rejection. The rejection should be withdrawn if the claims in the present application are found to be otherwise patentable and U.S. App. No. 10/506,387 is still in prosecution.

Applicants reserve the right to further address the grounds of the instant rejection when either of the two applications will pass to issue.

Rejection of Claims 20-26 and 28-31 under 35 U.S.C. §§102(b), 102(e) or 103(a) over U.S. 5,643,968 (“Andreola”)

Applicants previously argued that there is only one polymer in the composition of Andreola, namely, the one in which an ion exchange functionality (*i.e.* a charged group) is grafted onto an aromatic backbone. Applicants further argued that the claimed electrolyte membranes comprise an inter-penetrating network of two independent polymers.

In the Office Action mailed from the USPTO on February 14, 2008, the Examiner stated that this argument was not persuasive because the feature of “inter-penetrating network” was not recited in the claims.

Applicants amended base Claim 20 to recite that polymerizing the vinyl-containing sulphonic acid and vinyl-containing phosphonic acid present in the liquid introduced in step a), results in an interpenetrating network. Thus, as Applicants previously argued, the membranes that results from performing the steps recited in Claim 16 are materially different from the material disclosed by Andreola. This material difference is now reflected in the claim language.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are respectfully requested.

Rejection of Claims 20-26 and 28-31 under 35 U.S.C. §§102(b), 102(e) or 103(a) over U.S. 6,248,469 (“Formato”)

Applicants previously argued that the substrate polymer of Formato is materially different from the polymer of step (a) of Applicants’ Claim 20 (the polymer film being swelled with liquid comprising vinyl-containing sulfonic acid, now amended to include vinyl-containing phosphonic acid), and that, therefore, the composite membranes resulting from the methods of manufacturing described by Formato are also materially different from the membrane of Claim 20.

With reference to FIG. 1 of Formato, Applicants argued that the porous regions of the final product of Formato (*i.e.* the regions in which “voids” were formed by solvent leaching) are separate and distinct from polymer regions (*i.e.* regions in which *no* “voids” were formed).

Applicants further argued that, in the final product of Formato, the ion-conducting material is in the porous regions, and not in the polymer regions. (Applicants particularly noted that the two types of regions are expressly marked by different labels in panel C of FIG. 1.) Applicants finally argued that the membrane of Formato, even if prepared by employing *in situ* polymerization of the ion-conducting material, will have bulk regions in which little or no ion-conducting material is present. This is materially different from the membranes of the present invention, which form an inter-penetrating network of different polymer *molecules* (rather than a network of different *regions*, as in Formato).

In the Office Action mailed on February 14, the Examiner stated that (1) the pending claims do not specifically preclude the presence of voids; and (2) Formato expressly teaches that an inter-penetrating network is formed (Formato, col. 17, ll. 22-44).

In response, Applicants again direct the Examiner's attention that the *product* of Formato is described as being *materially different* from the claimed membranes formed by the process recited in Claim 20 at least for the reasons outlined below.

Regarding Formato's teachings that an inter-penetrating network was formed within his product, Applicants note that the term "inter-penetrating network" refers to a *microscopic* property of mixtures of polymers: covalent or non-covalent crosslinking of polymer backbones. (To further support this statement, Applicants present herewith Exhibit A: a printout of a web page "Organic-Inorganic Interpenetrating Networks", available at URL <http://www.psrc.usm.edu/mauritz/nano4.html>, last accessed on August 6, 2008, maintained by School of Polymers and High Performance Materials of University of Southern Mississippi, Department of Polymer Science, the Research Group of Dr. Mauritz.) Formato, in contrast, teaches a network of *macroscopic* "channels" containing ion-conducting polymer and penetrating a bulk of non-conducting matrix. Formato's material does not comprise an "inter-penetrating network" within the meaning of this term as understood by one of ordinary skill.

Regarding the Examiner's assertion that the pending claims do not exclude porous materials, Applicants direct the Examiner to M.P.E.P. §2113, which states regarding product-by-process claims:

The structure implied by the process steps should be considered when assessing the patentability of product-by-process claims over the prior art [...] (*Emphasis added.*)

The structure implied in Claim 20, *i.e.*, the structure inevitably formed by the process recited in Claim 20, which is a tightly woven network of two polymers, does not include pores of the type present in the compositions disclosed in Formato. Formato teaches filling a “sponge”. No entangling of polymer backbones (*i.e.* creation of an interpenetrating network) occurs by filling channels, pores and cavities in a substrate. Therefore, the claimed product is novel and non-obvious in view of Formato, even though the absence of these pores is not recited in the claims.

Membranes produced by the processes recited in Claim 20, as amended, is patentable over Formato’s products for at least one more reason, *i.e.*, the presence in the membranes of the present invention of at least the specified percentage by weight of vinyl-containing phosphonic acid. As noted above, the presence of at least 10% by weight of vinyl-containing phosphonic acid confers the unexpected advantage, *i.e.*, high conductivity at elevated temperature.

In summary, Formato does not disclose a material having the features listed above. As such, Formato does not anticipate the inventions of Claims 20, as amended. Moreover, Claim 20, as amended, is also non-obvious over Formato because the features implied or recited by the process of the base claims confer onto the membranes of the present invention an unexpected advantage of high conductivity of the inventive membrane at elevated temperatures.

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are respectfully requested.

Claim 20, as Amended, is Novel and Non-Obvious in view of U.S. 6,607,856 (“Suzuki”)

Suzuki fails to either anticipate the pending base claims or to render these claims obvious.

First, nowhere does Suzuki provide an example of an *in situ* polymerization in which the “doping ratio” (*i.e.* the percent by weight of the acid-carrying polymers added to a primary polymer material) was at least 10% by weight. As such, Claim 20, as amended, is novel over Suzuki.

Secondly, as Applicants argued above, the recited lower limits on the percent weight of vinyl-containing phosphonic acid ensure that the conductivity of the inventive membrane at

temperatures of 160°C is at least 0.001 S/cm. This recitation is now an element of Claim 20, as amended.

Thus, Applicants' membranes are both materially different from the membranes of Suzuki (due to the specified percent by weight of the vinyl-containing acids) and possess unexpected advantages not disclosed or suggested by Suzuki. Specifically, Applicants' membranes have improved high-temperature properties, including conductivity without moistening (page 24, lines 15-23, and page 34, lines 1-6 of the English translation). The low-temperature conductivity is also improved (page 25, lines 11-16).

Furthermore, Applicants' membranes possess unexpected advantages such as having low permeability, thus being suitable for use with pure hydrogen or methanol (page 5, lines 24-28 and page 6, lines 1-4 of the English translation) and high mechanical stability (page 5, lines 35-37 of the English translation).

In view of the foregoing, a proton-conducting membrane of Claim 20 is both novel and non-obvious over Suzuki.

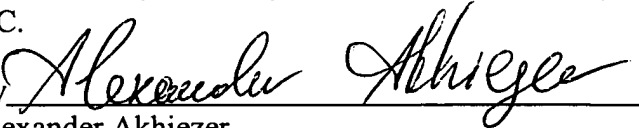
Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection are respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

In view of the above remarks, it is believed that all claims are in condition for allowance, and it is respectfully requested that the application be passed to issue. If the Examiner feels that a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this case, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

HAMILTON, BROOK, SMITH & REYNOLDS,
P.C.

By 

Alexander Akhiezer

Registration No. 54,617

Telephone: (978) 341-0036

Facsimile: (978) 341-0136

Concord, MA 01742-9133

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Organic-Inorganic Interpenetrating Networks

An interpenetrating polymer network (IPN) is any material containing two polymers, each in network form. The three conditions for eligibility as an IPN are: (1) the two polymers are synthesized and/or crosslinked in the presence of the other, (2) the two polymers have similar kinetics, and (3) the two polymers are not dramatically phase separated. Of course, these are loosely held guidelines. IPNs that have only one polymer crosslinked (where the polymers are synthesized separately) or where the polymers have vastly different kinetics are still considered to be IPNs. IPNs are distinguishable from blends, block copolymers, and graft copolymers in two ways: (1) an IPN swells but does not dissolve in solvents, and (2) creep and flow are suppressed.

Several kinds of IPN architectures exist (See Figure 1). These systems differ mainly because of the number and types of crosslinks that exist in the system. A non-covalent semi-IPN is one in which only one of the polymer systems is crosslinked. A

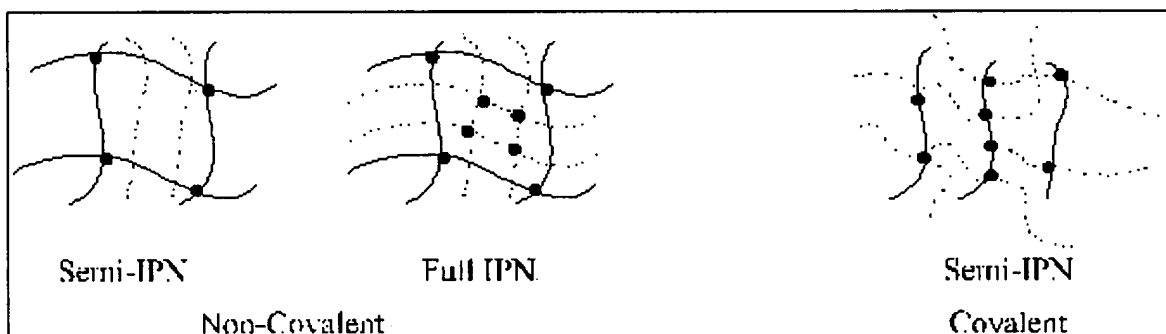


Figure 1: IPN Materials

non-covalent full IPN is one in which the two separate polymers are independently crosslinked. A covalent semi-IPN contains two separate polymer systems that are crosslinked to form a single polymer network. This covalent semi-IPN is similar to a non-covalent IPN because one of the polymer systems can be crosslinked without networking with the second linear system. However, the two systems tend to be networked for better property development. These covalent semi-IPNs are developed with organic-inorganic composite materials.

Non-Covalent IPN Materials

A wide variety of organic-inorganic non-covalent IPN materials have been formulated in an effort to improve material properties. Inorganic incorporation into polymers ranging from polyacrylates and polyesters to polyimides and nylons have been attempted. The problem with the non-covalent systems, which can also be a problem with the covalent systems, is the lack of an effective interface. This problem could stem from several factors including surface energy phenomena and lack of molecular interactions between phases. Figure 1 in Organic-Inorganic Associations shows several polymers that can interact with the inorganic phase. These polymers are proposed to hydrogen bond with the inorganic phase, creating an interface between the two materials (See Figure 2). However, the key to having non-covalent

organic-inorganic materials is not only utilizing a polymer that can have hydrogen bonding between the two phases but also to have low loading of the inorganic phase. Low loading of the inorganic phase will result in an increase in the overall material properties without sacrificing the interfacial bonding.

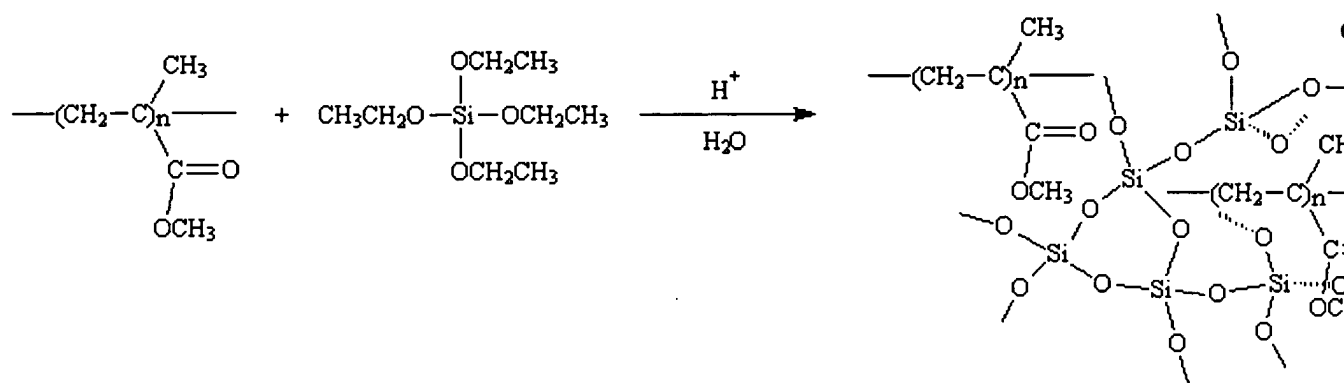


Figure 2: Non-Covalent IPN Materials

Covalent IPN Materials

A variety of polymers and copolymers have been synthesized incorporating reactive silicon alkoxides along the backbone of the polymer (See Figure 3). Silicon alkoxide incorporation into the polymer backbone can be accomplished with many monomers and through various synthetic means (See Figure 4). For example, silicon alkoxides can be incorporated into a polymer backbone via free-radical polymerization through a vinyl moiety, via a condensation reaction with an organic moiety on the silicon alkoxide monomer, or via a post-reaction (such as a hydrosilylation reaction). Through covalent attachment of the reactive silicon alkoxides, polymer-polymer interfacial

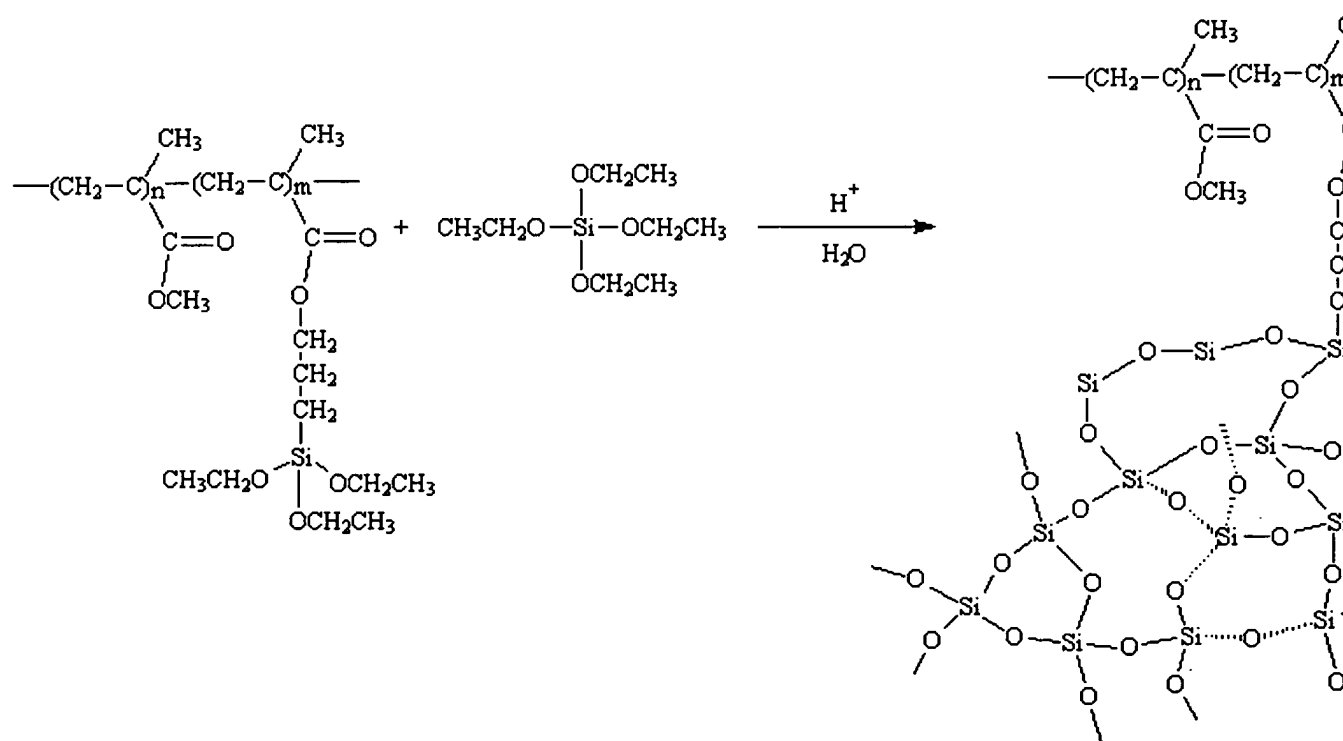


Figure 3: Covalent IPN Materials

problems were hypothesized to be reduced. However, covalent IPN materials can have similar problems with the interface as the non-covalent materials. Again, similar to the non-covalent systems, a general lack of cohesiveness between the two phases can exist at molecular weight loadings higher than 10%. This problem with the gross phase

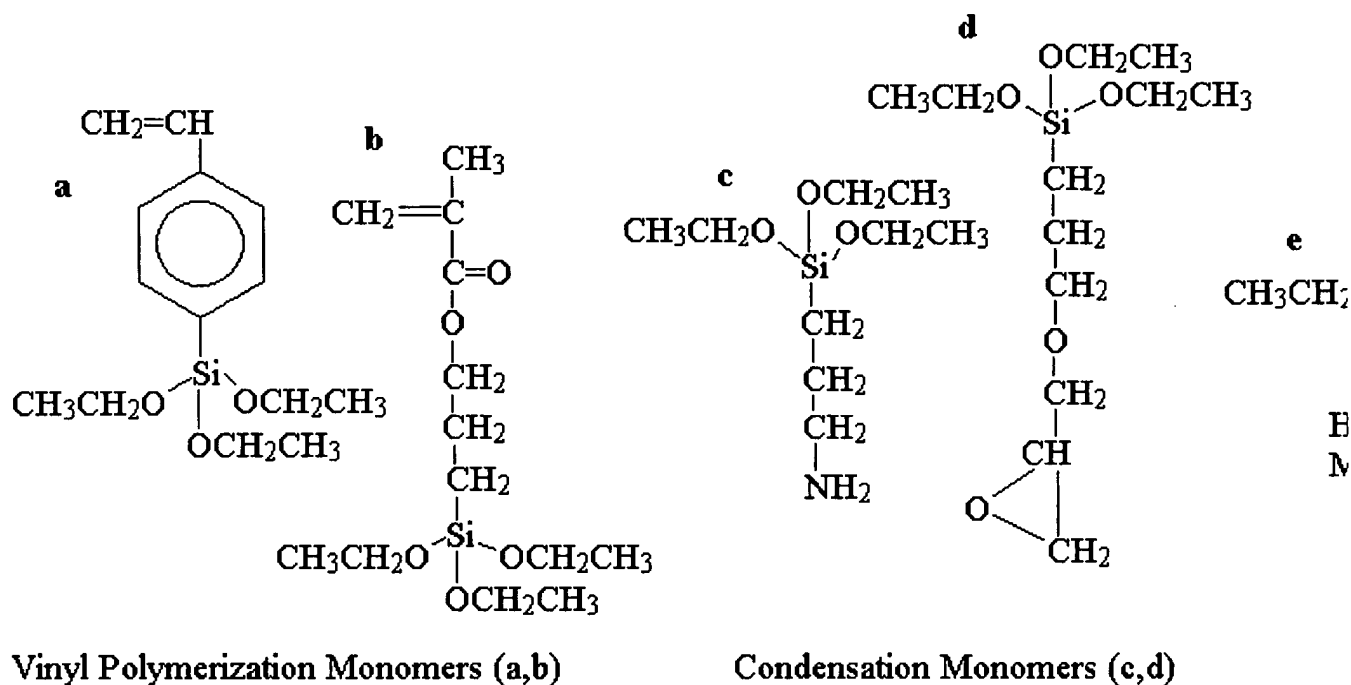


Figure 4: Some Monomers Utilized in Covalent IPN Materials

separation at the interface is under investigation by researchers. Utilization of a variety of intermolecular bonding forces seems to improve upon the overall separation problems of the material. For example, by utilizing a polymer with a covalently bound silicate material that can also hydrogen bond with the organic polymer backbone creates more opportunities for better interfacial interactions.

References:

1. Sperling, L. H. "Interpenetrating Polymer Networks and Related Materials", Plenum Press, 1981, Chpt. 1.

Written by: Sandra Young (Partially From Her Research Prospectus)

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Questions or comments about this page can be mailed to Dr. Ken Mauritz at Kenneth.Mauritz@usm.edu